



Signal Specificity in Practice and Theory

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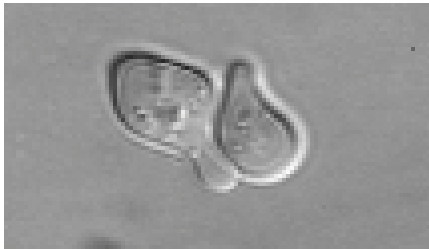
Outline

- I. **Signal specificity in the yeast mating and starvation pathways**
- II. Kinetic insulation as mechanism for signal specificity

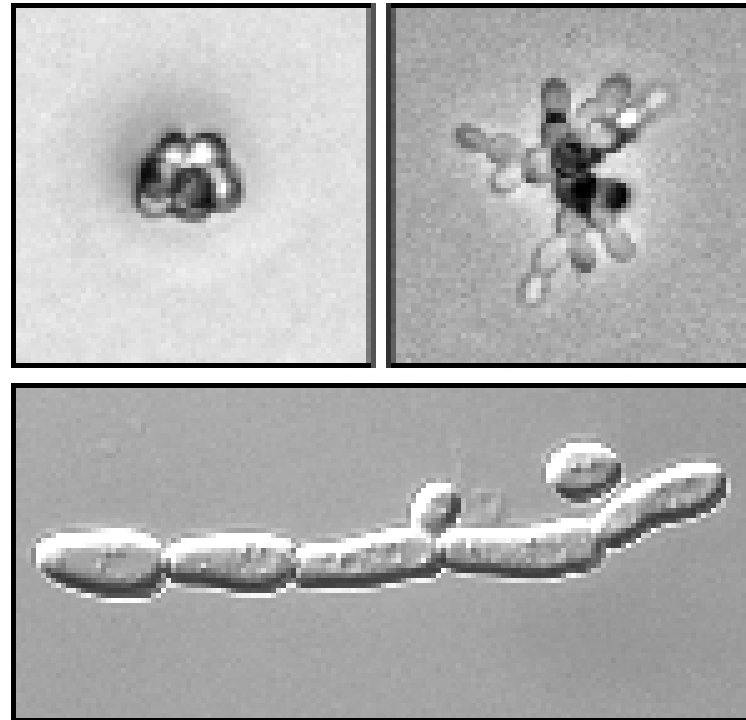


Two developmental behaviors

Mating differentiation



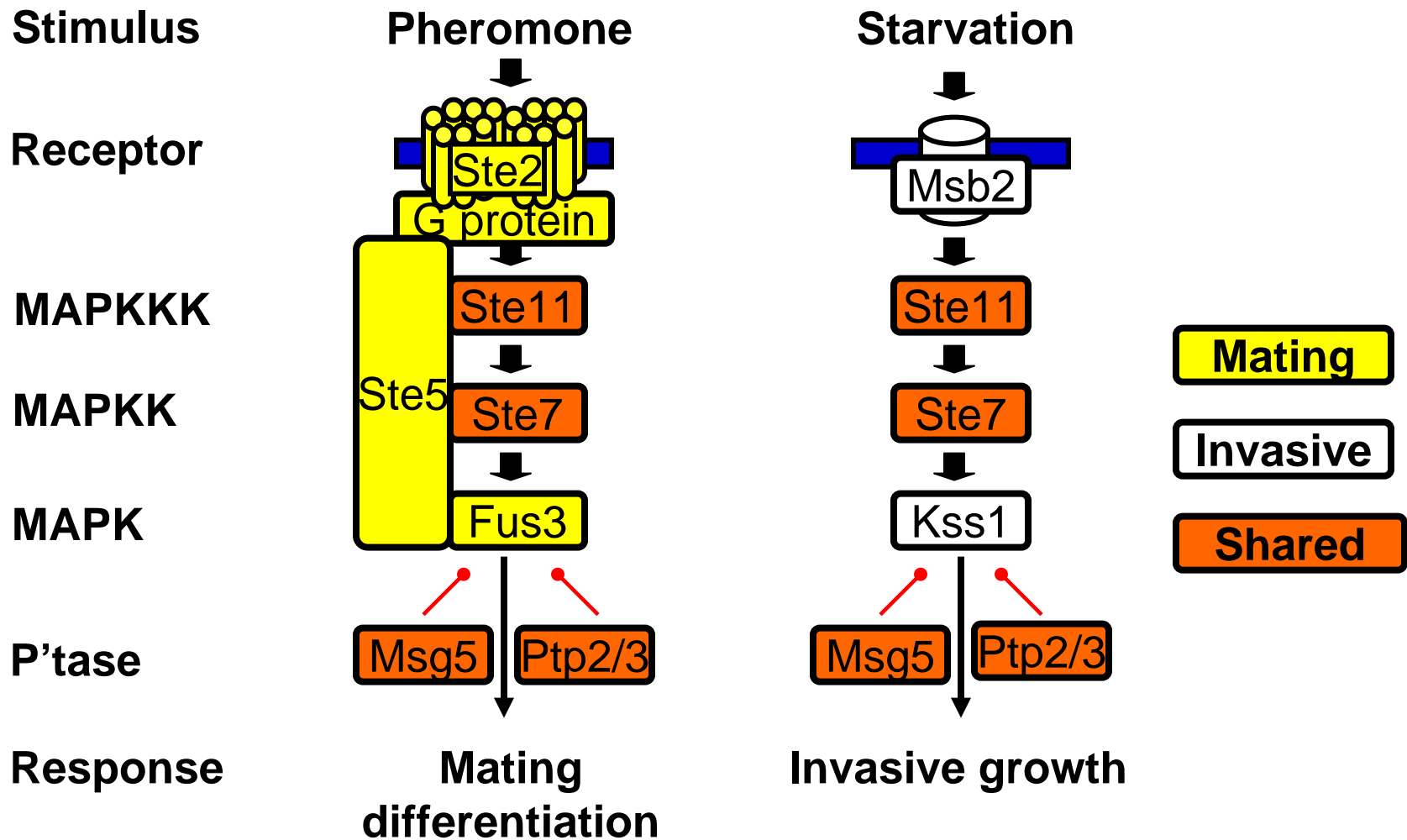
Invasive growth



<http://www.biology.buffalo.edu/faculty/cullen.html>

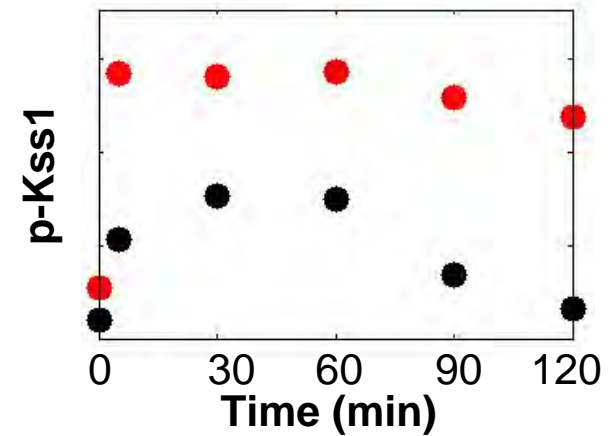
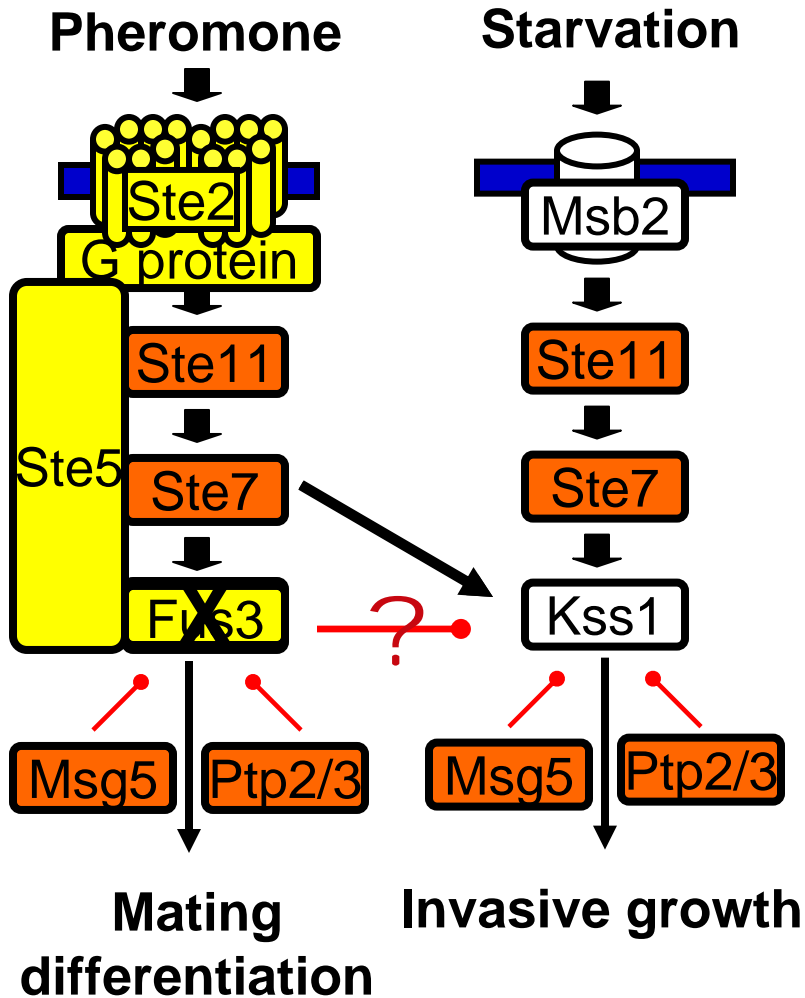


Signaling pathways with shared components





Fus3 diminishes activation of Kss1

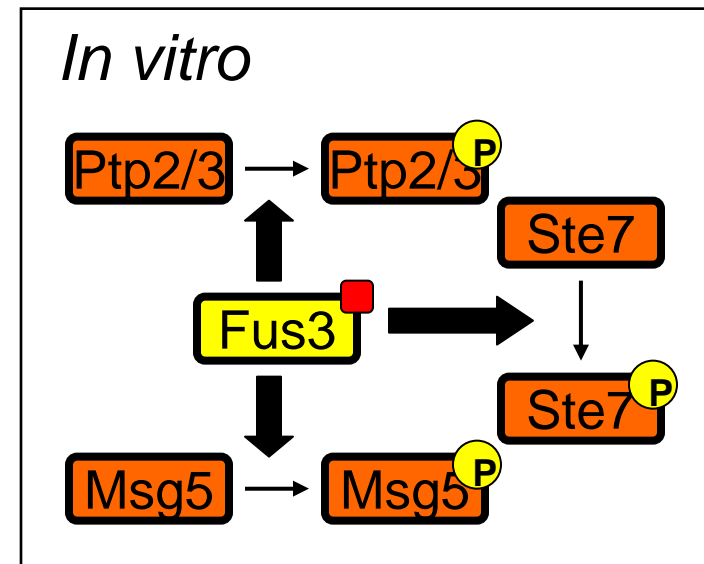
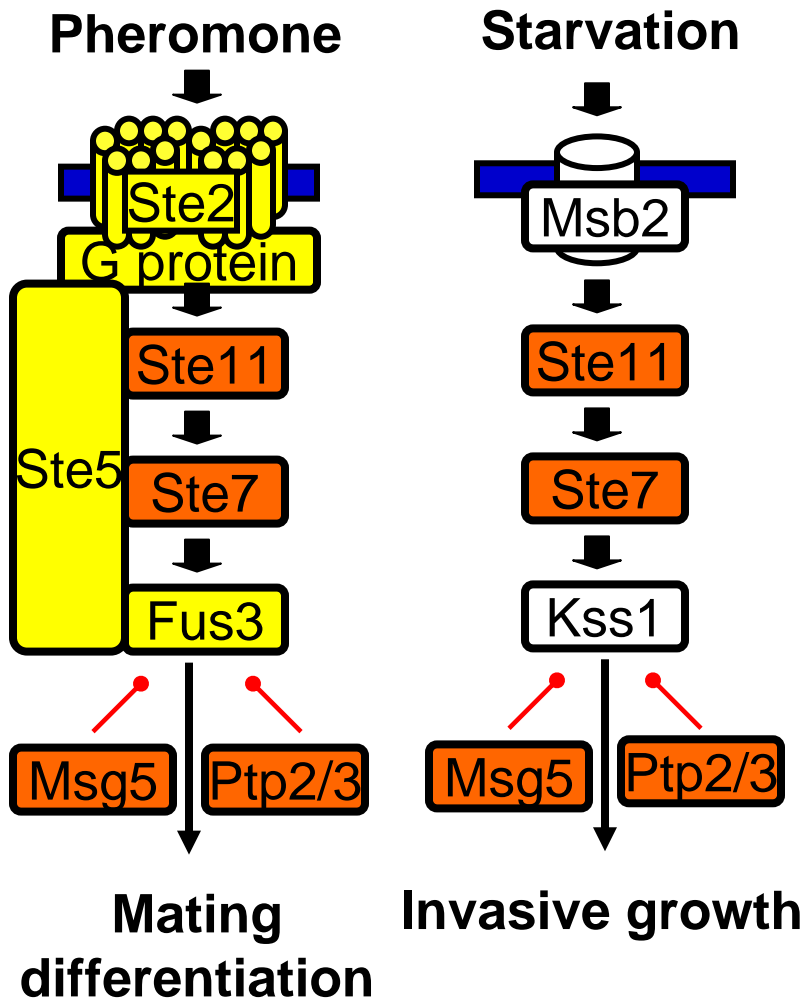


How does Fus3 diminish Kss1 activity?

W. Sabbagh, Jr., L. J. Flatauer, A. J. Bardwell, L. Bardwell, *Mol Cell* **8**, 683 (2001)



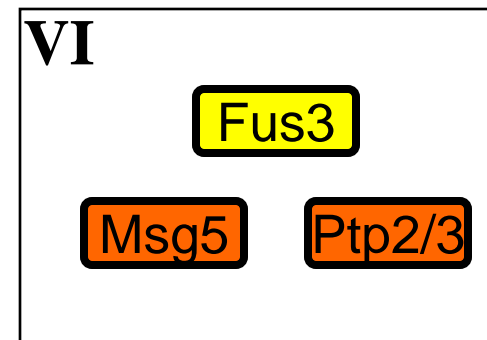
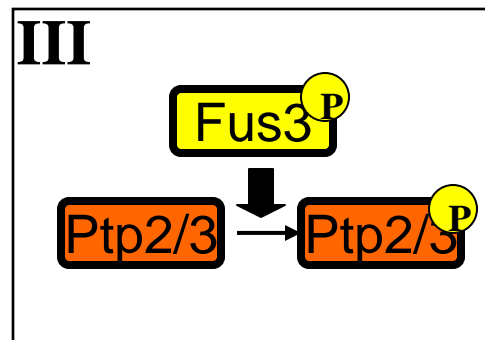
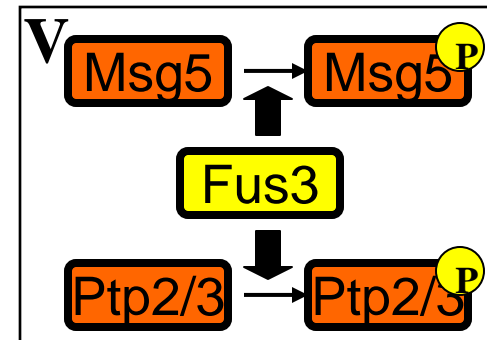
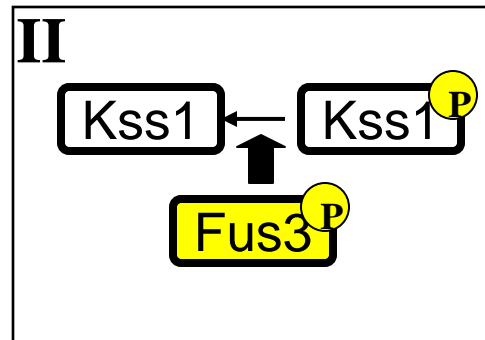
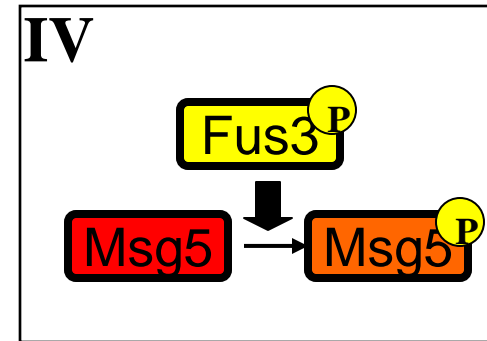
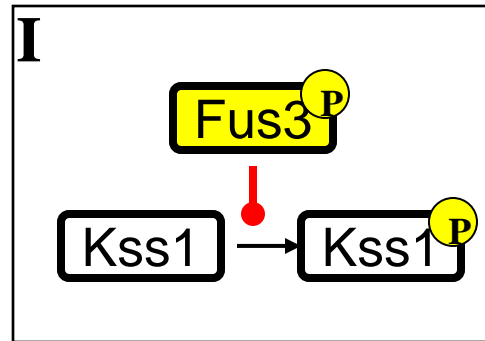
Fus3 phosphorylates shared components



Fus3 may diminish Kss1 activity by phosphorylating shared pathway components.



Six Models of Signal Specificity



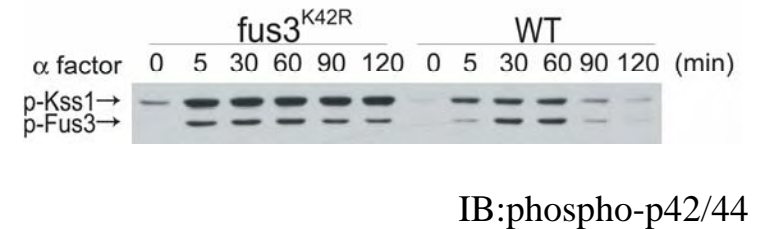


Research Design

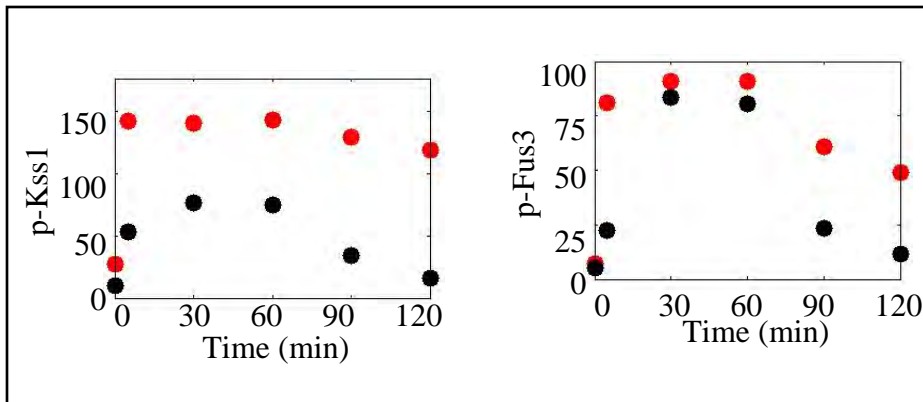
Model construction

$$\frac{d\mathbf{c}}{dt} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{c}, t)$$

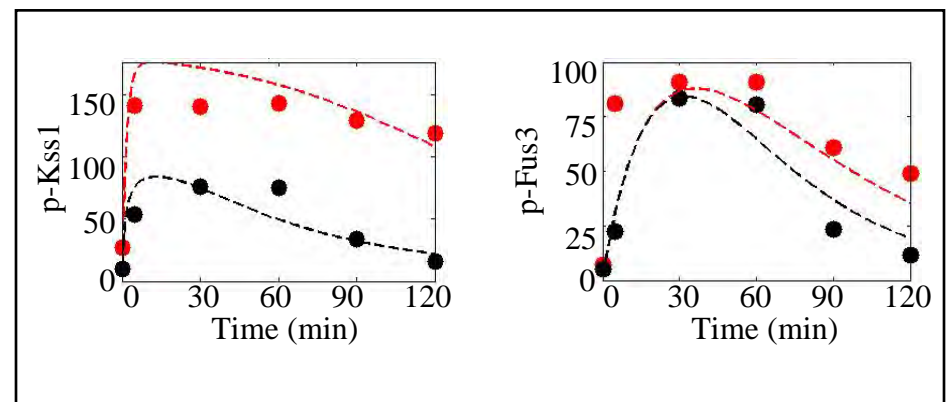
Time course of MAPK activation



Quantification by densitometry



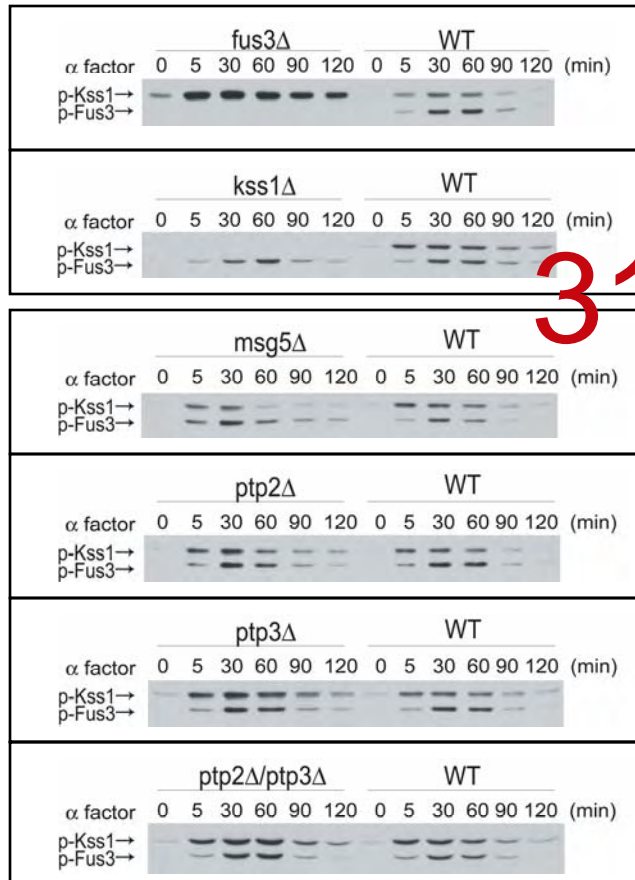
Fit models to the experimental results



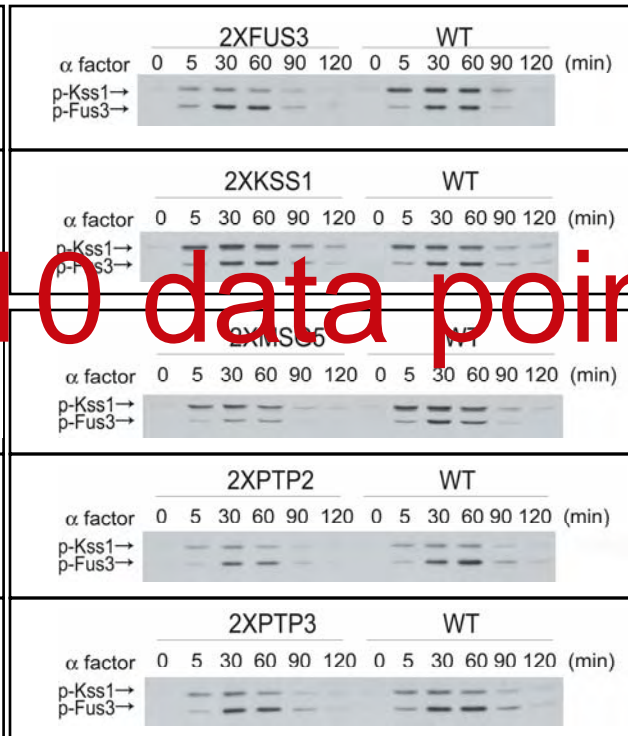


Experimental Results

Deletion

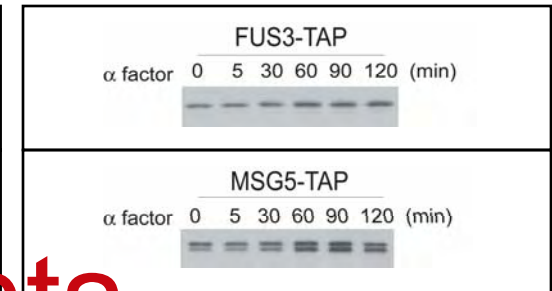


2-fold overexpression



IB:phospho-p42/44

Protein induction



IB:protein A

	Deletion	2-fold over expression
MAPK	fus3Δ	2XFUS3
	kss1Δ	2XKSS1
P' tase	msg5Δ	2XMSG5
	ptp2Δ	2XPTP2
	ptp3Δ	2XPTP3
	ptp2/3Δ	

	Mutant
MAPK	fus3 ^{K42R}

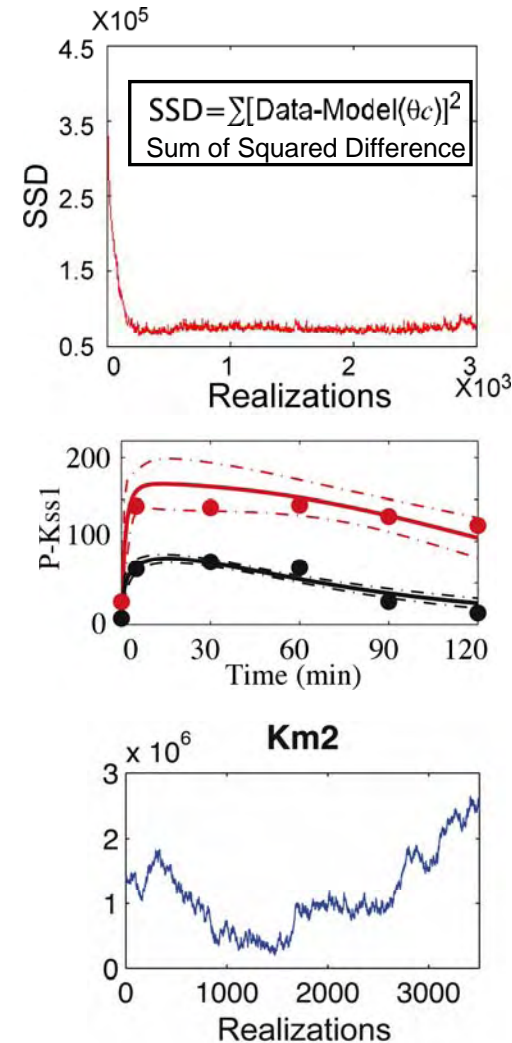
310 data points



Markov Chain Monte Carlo Methods (MCMC)

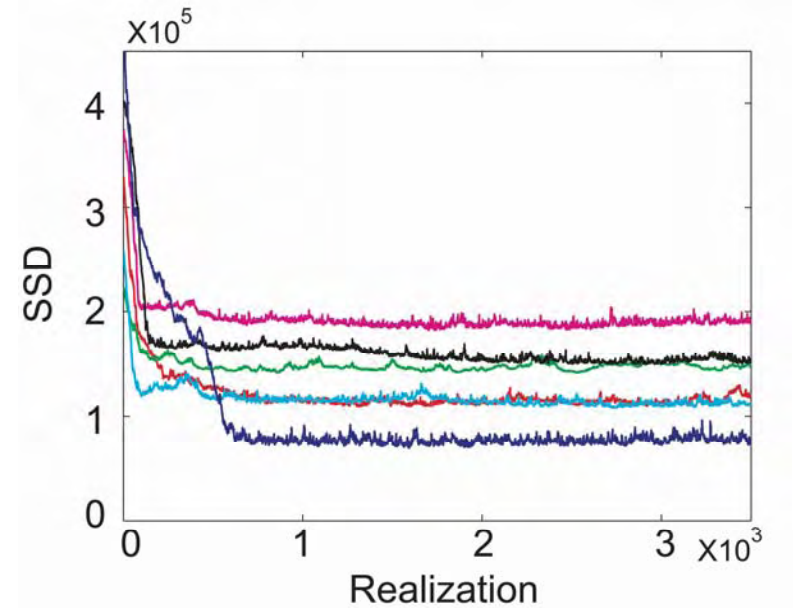
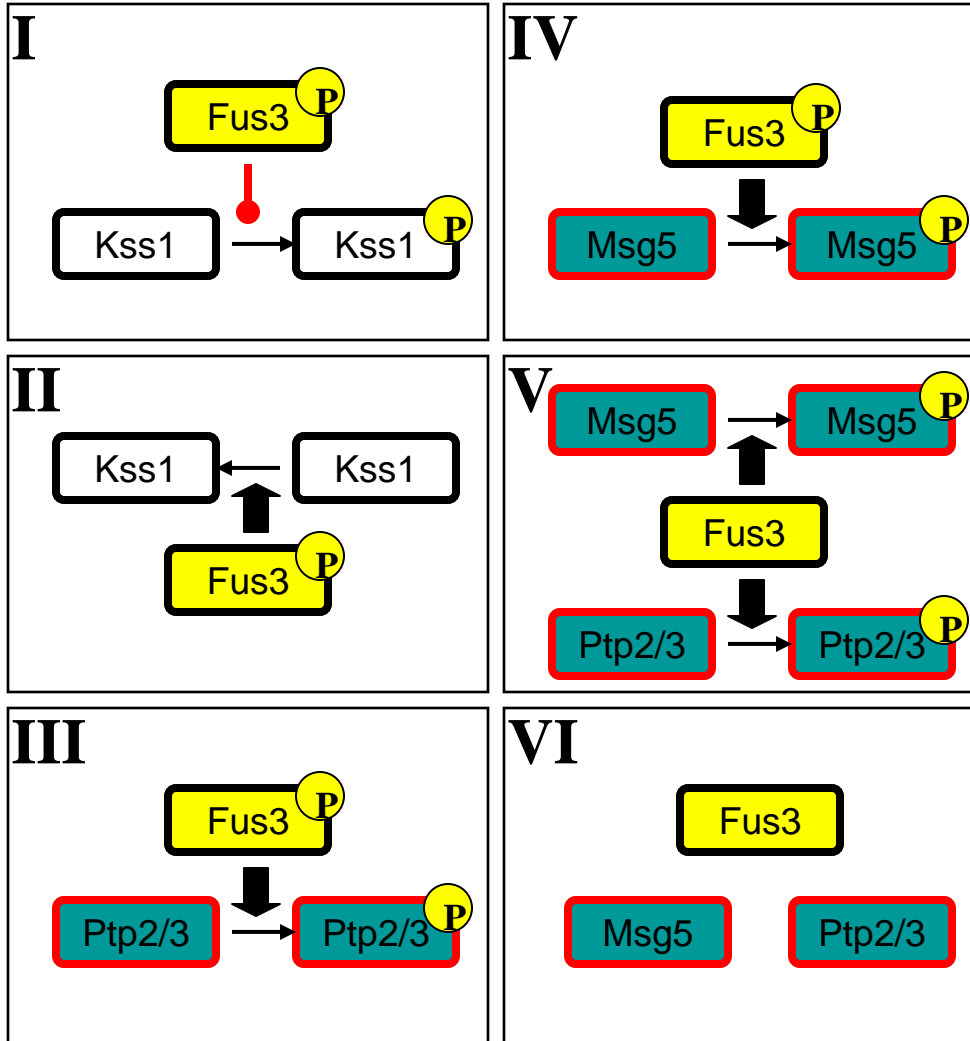
Advantages

- Method generates a family of parameter sets that each produces approximately equivalent fits to the data
- Method allows confidence intervals to be placed on model outputs
- Method generates a distribution of model parameters that provides a measure of how well the experimental data constrain the model.





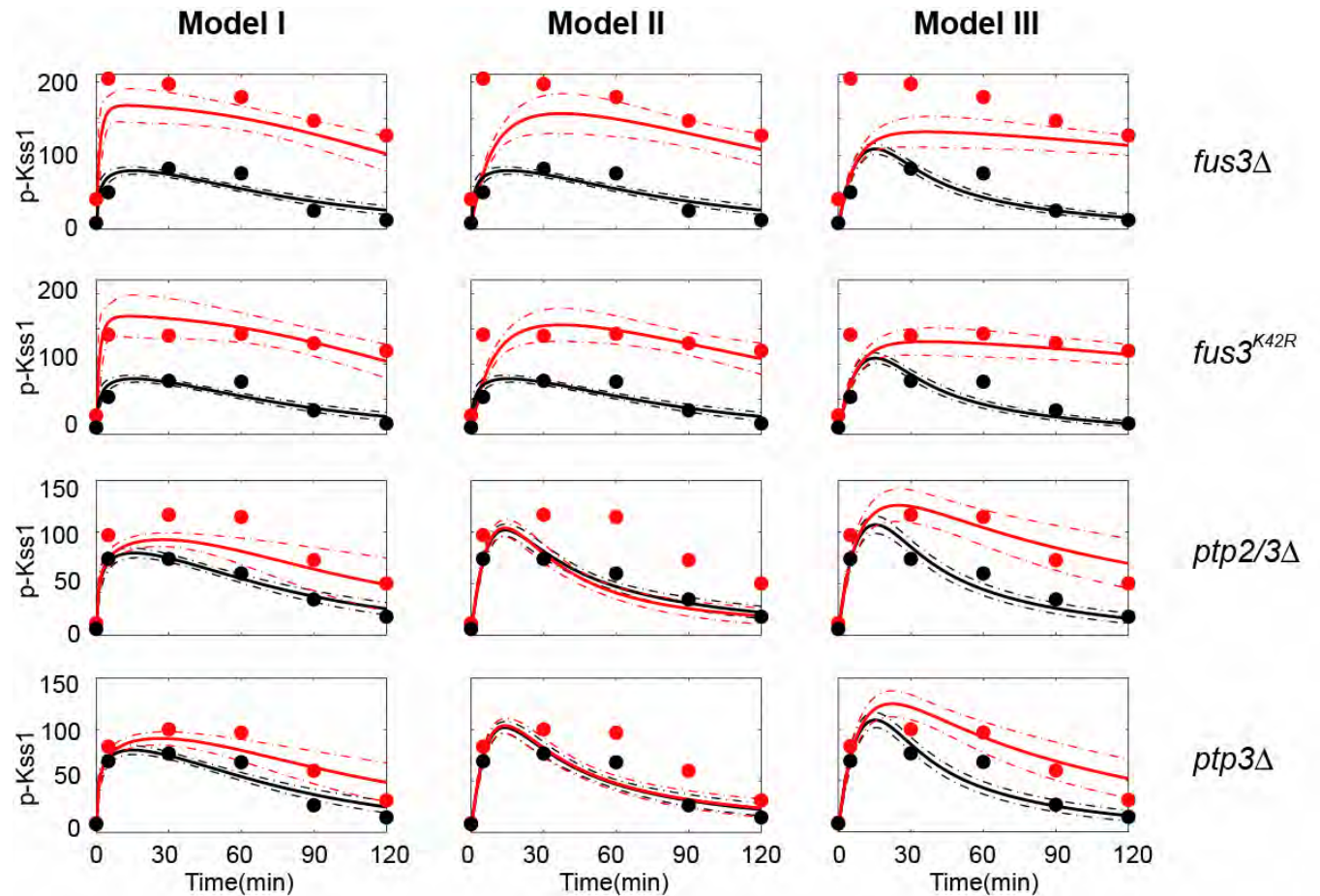
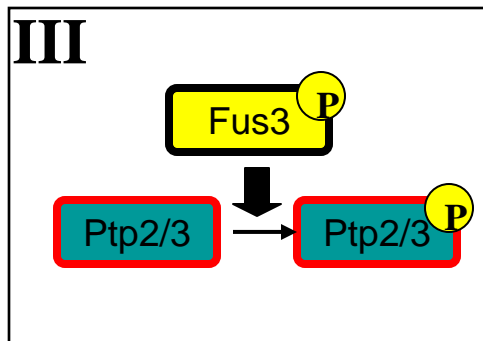
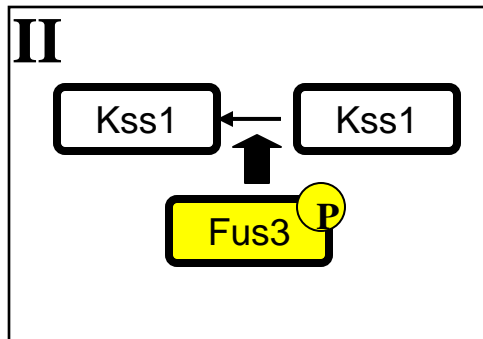
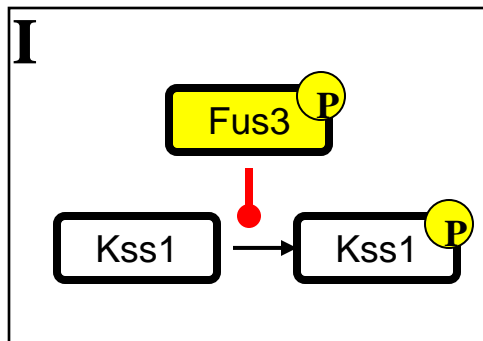
Evaluation of the Models



- Model I
- Model II
- Model III
- Model IV
- Model II
- Model VI

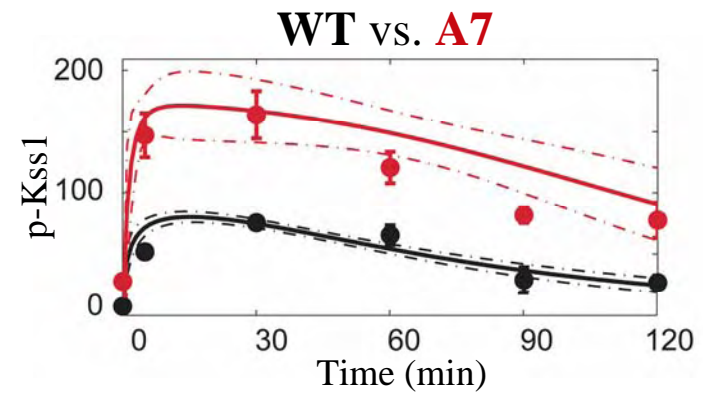
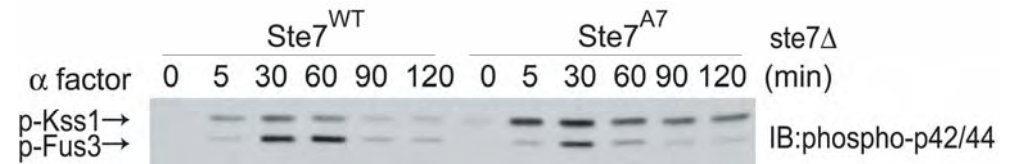
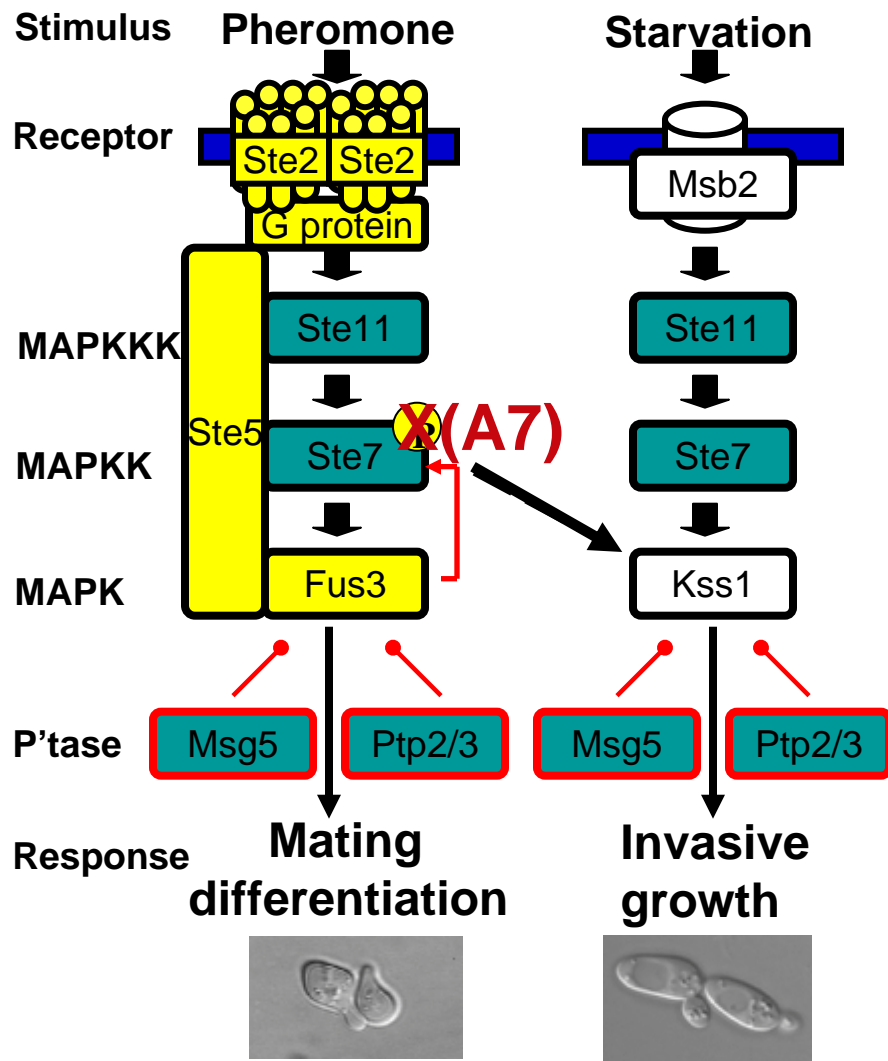


Comparison of the Models





Validation of the Model I





Conclusions

- A new mechanism of pathway specificity.
- Demonstrates utility of computational modeling in biology.

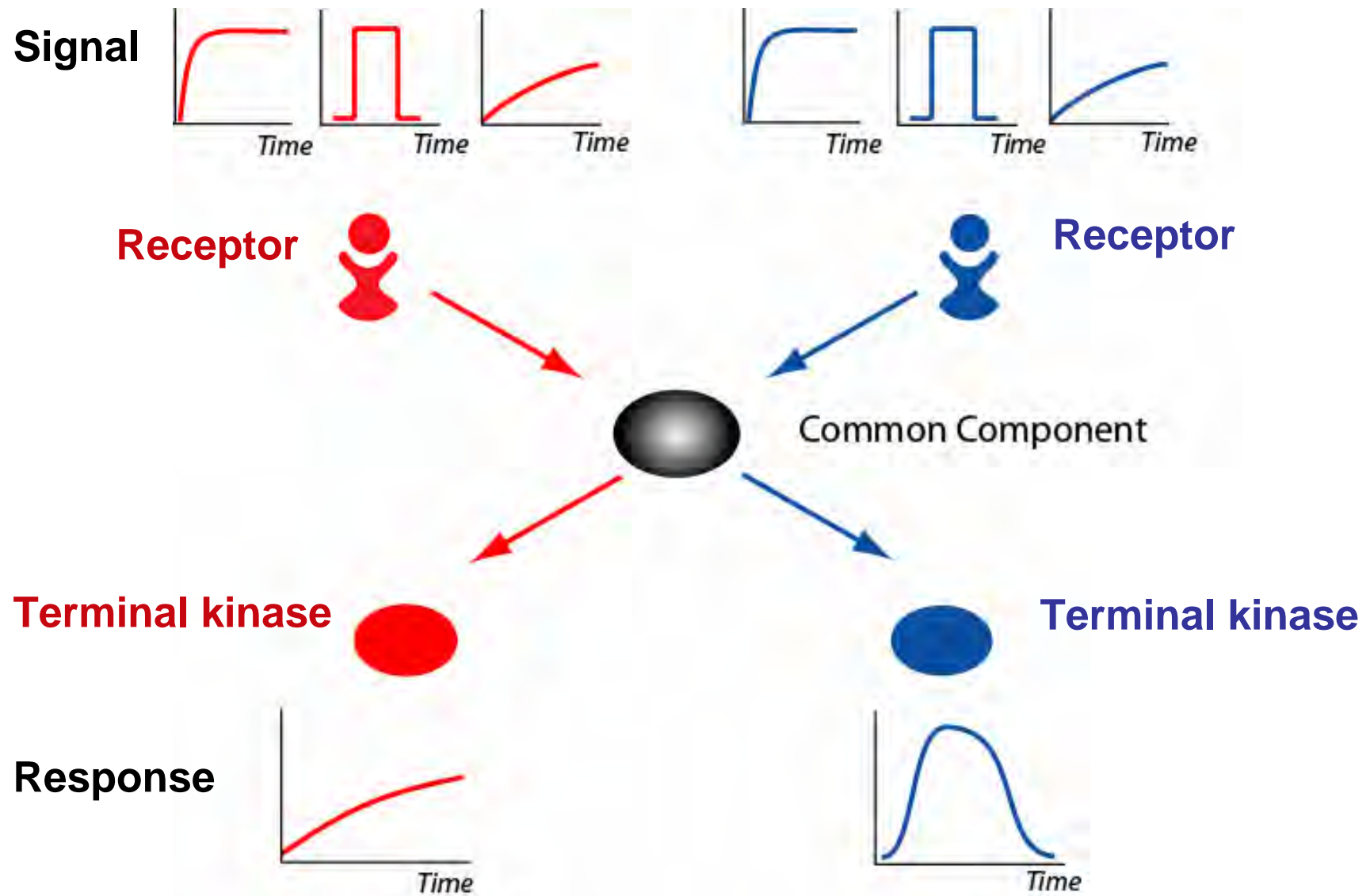


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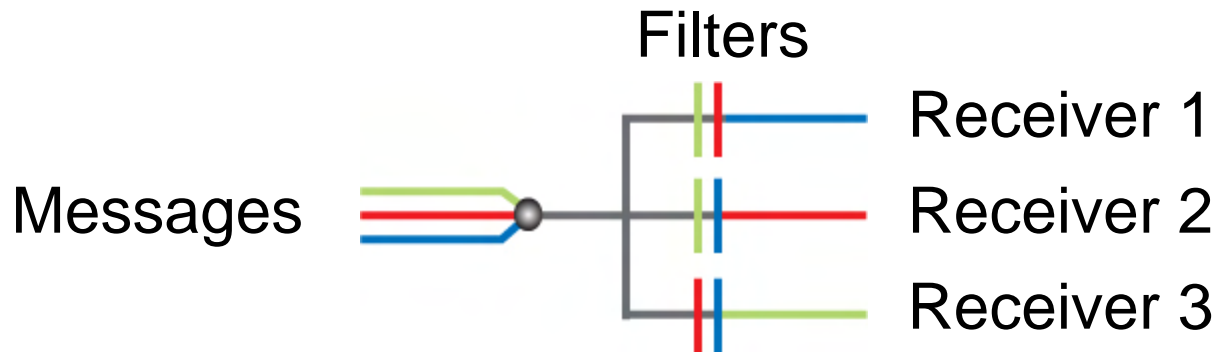


Signal Specificity

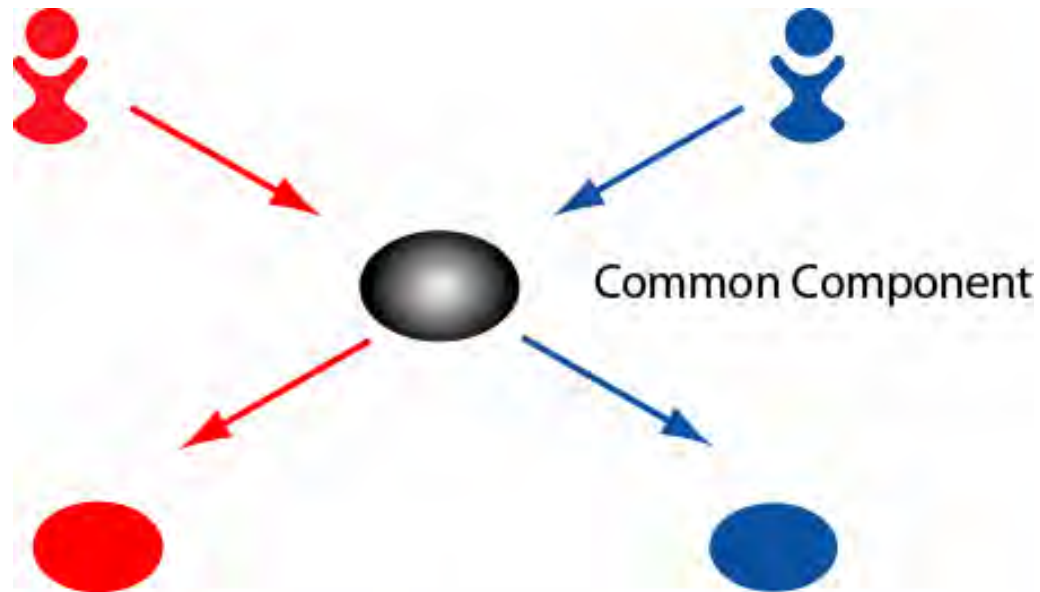




Information Transmission

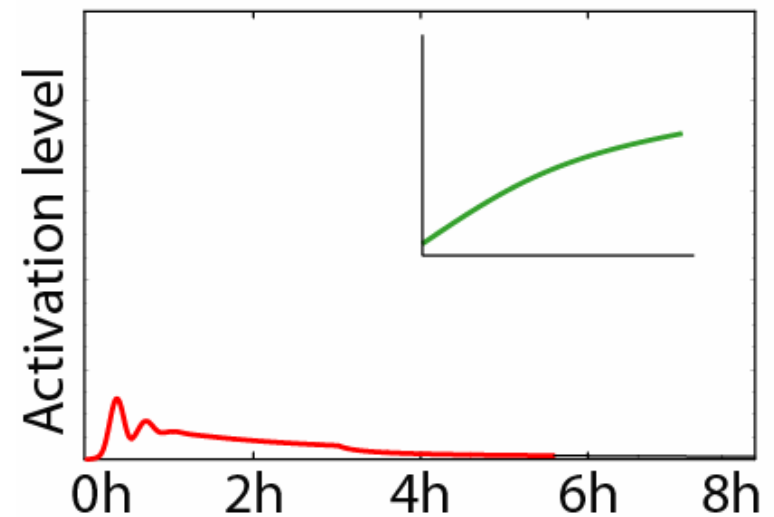
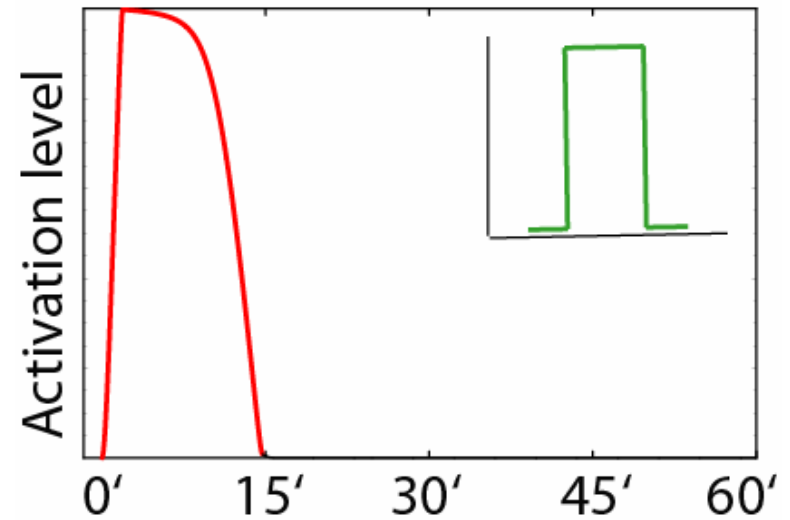
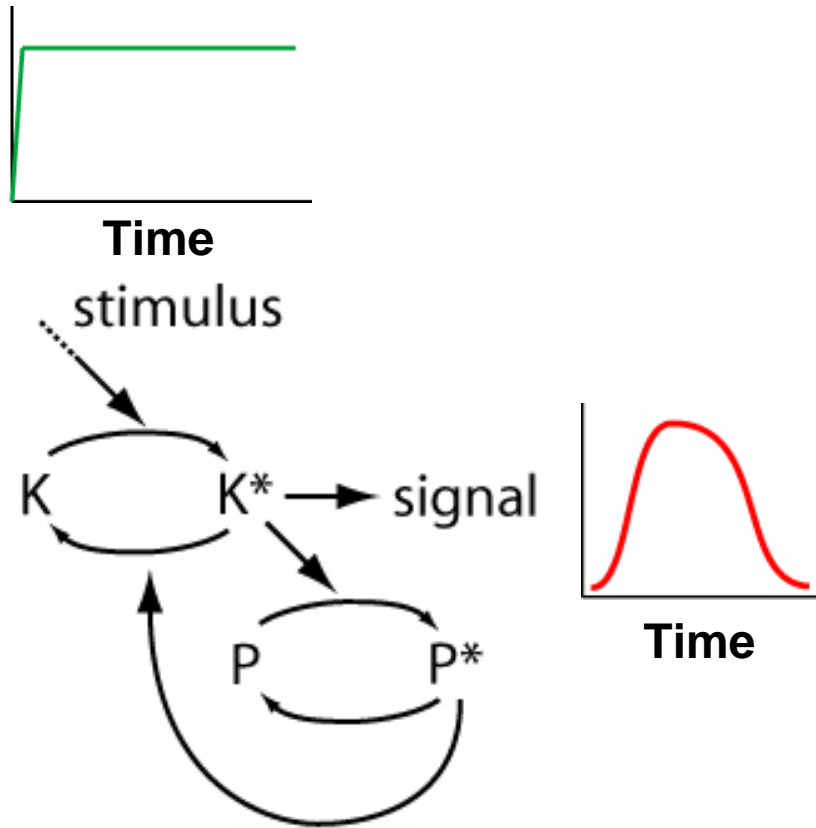


Can this approach be used in intracellular signaling networks?





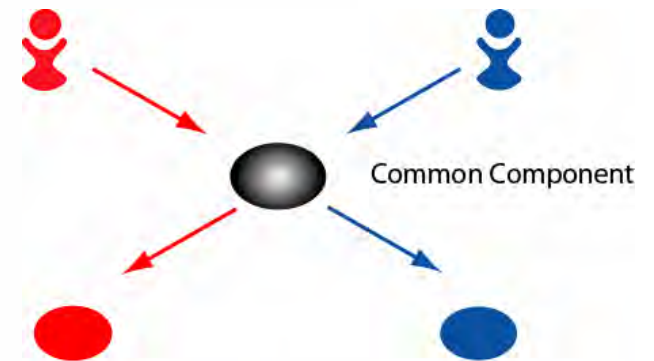
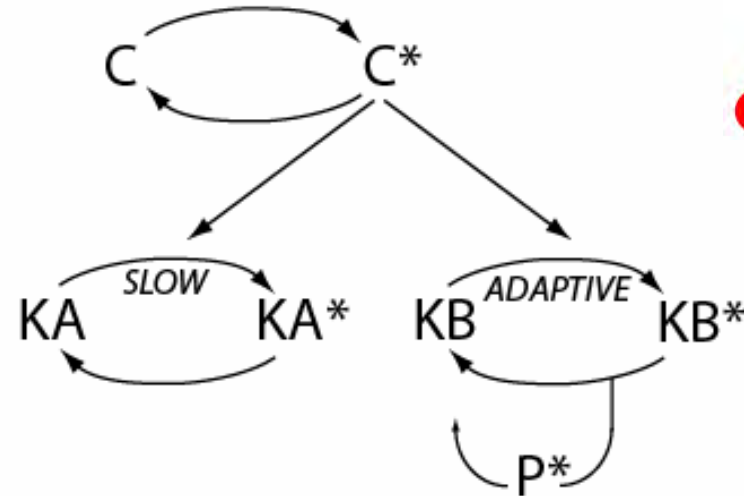
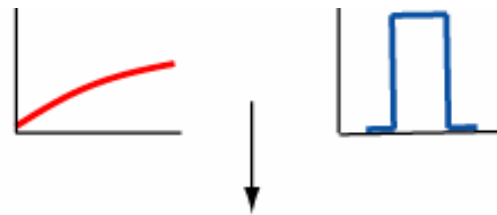
Adaptable systems act as a high pass filter





Downstream signal decoding

Input

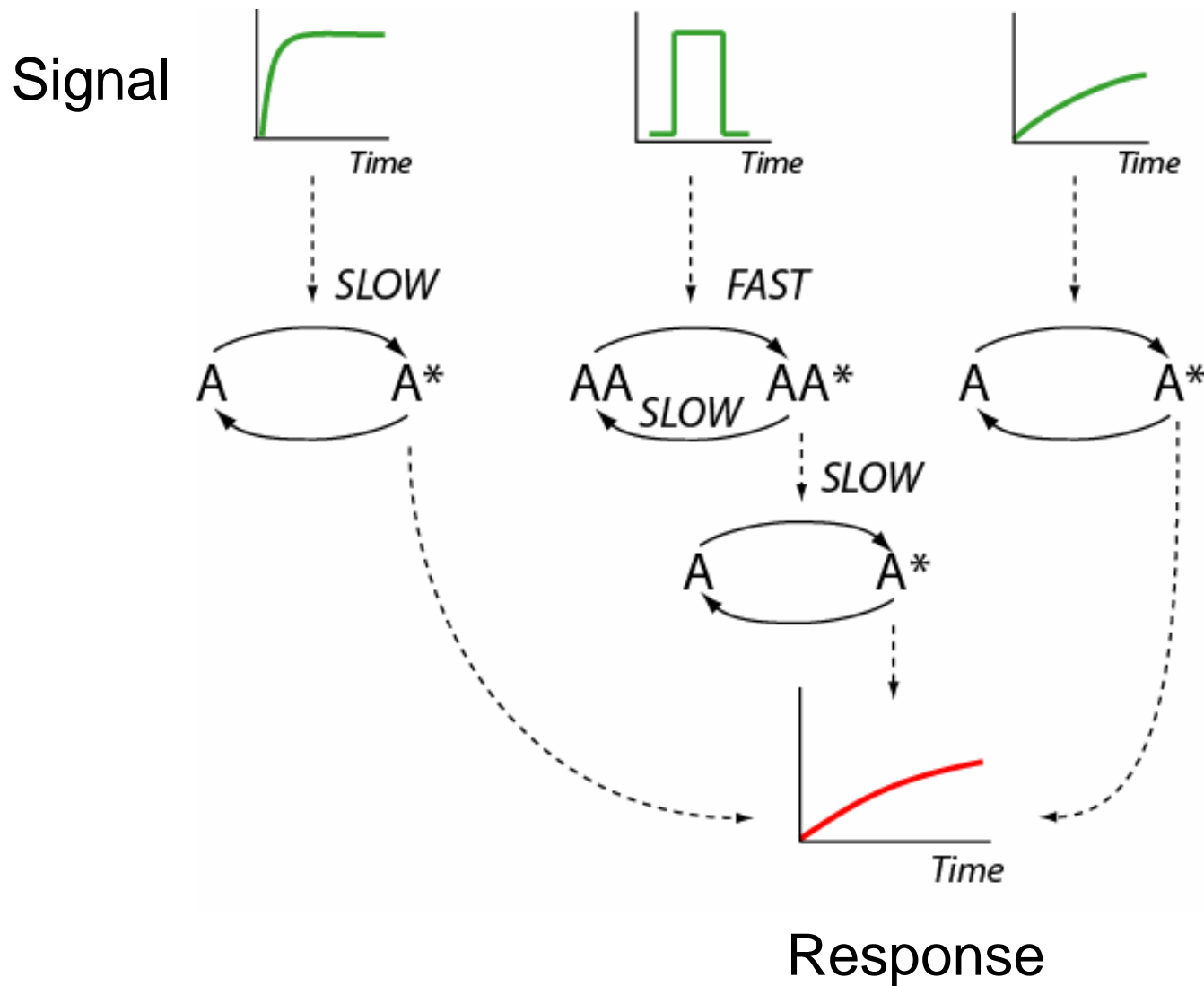


Response



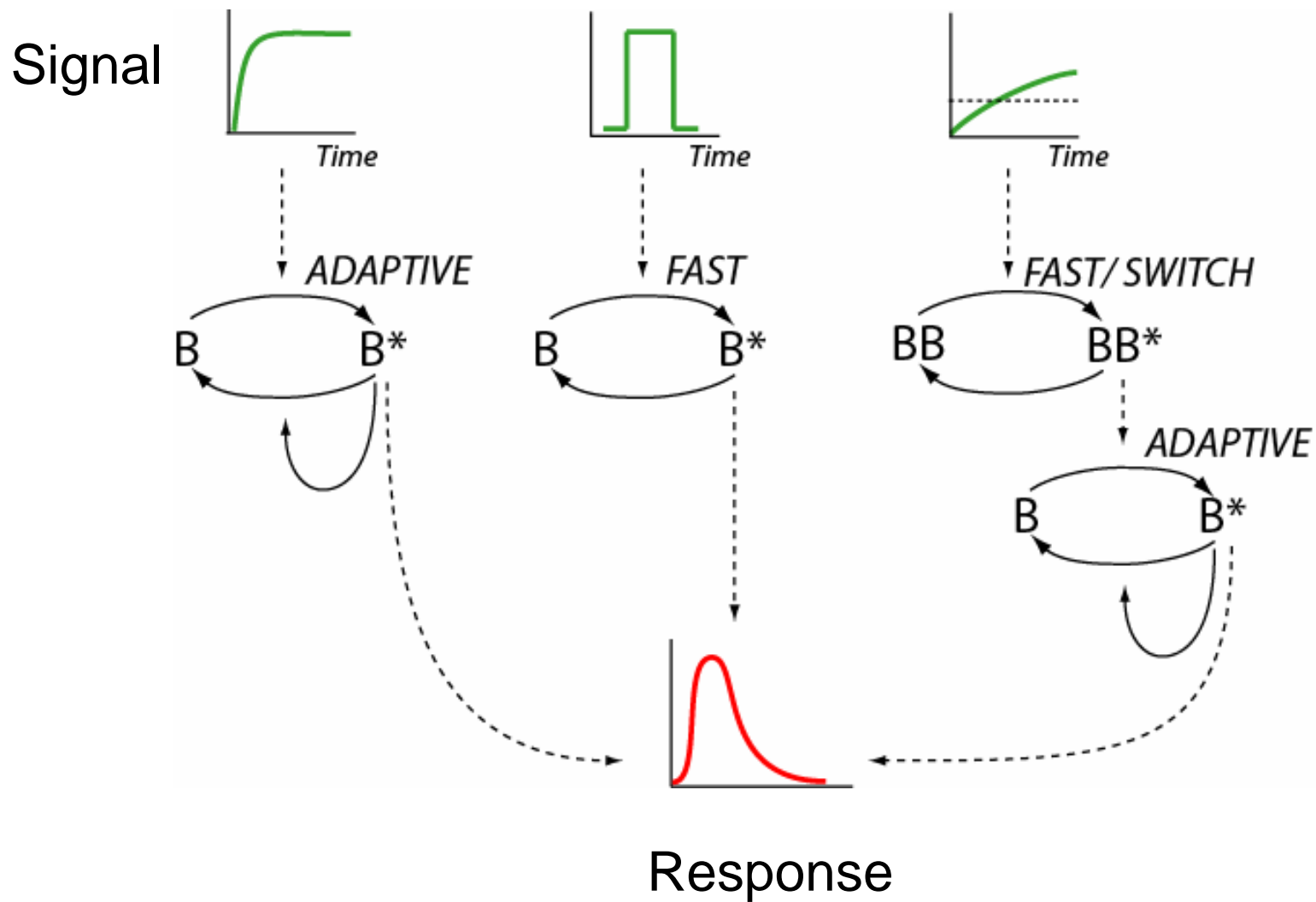


Upstream signal processing – slow response



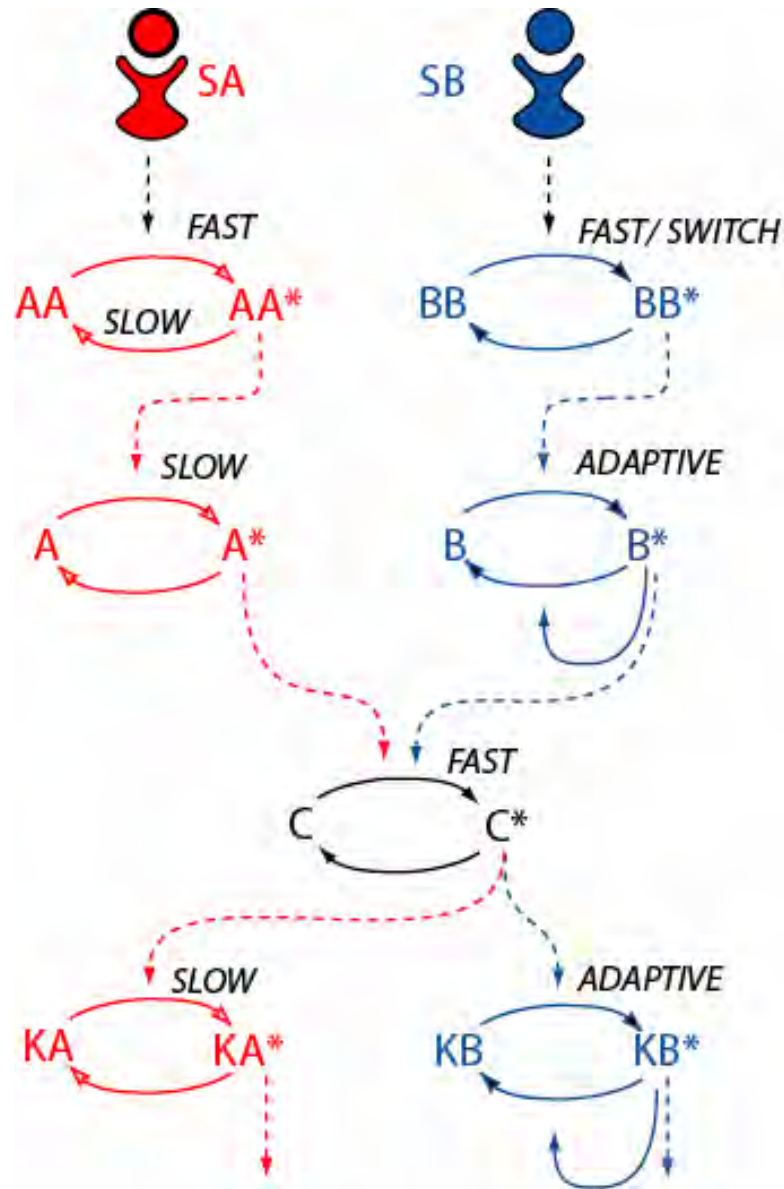


Transient response



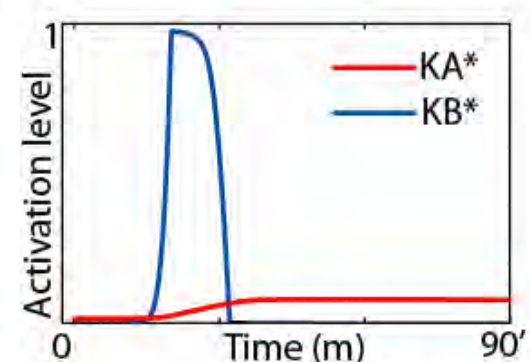
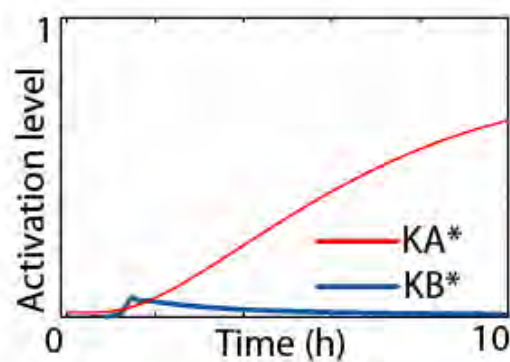
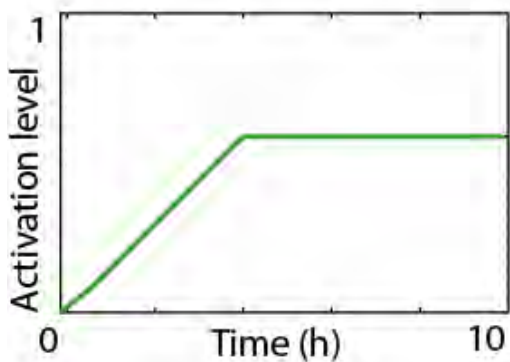
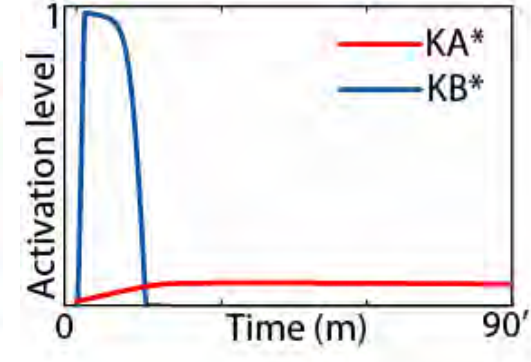
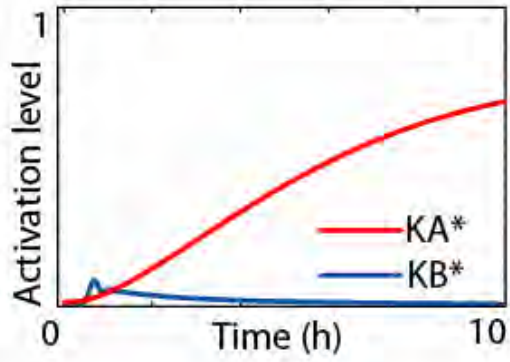
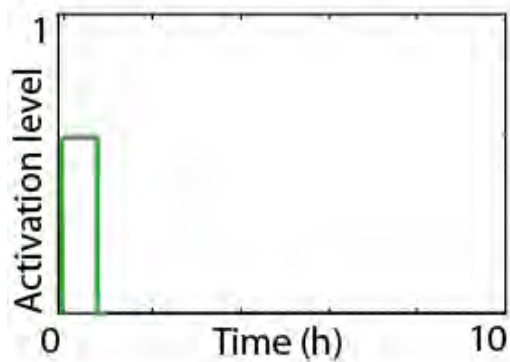
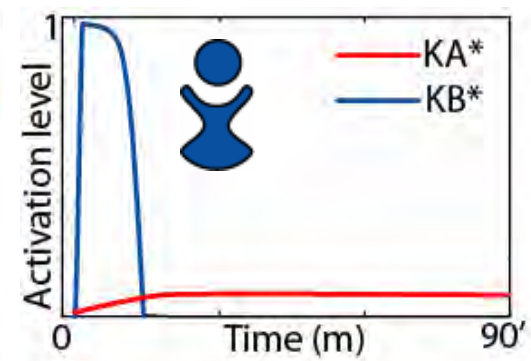
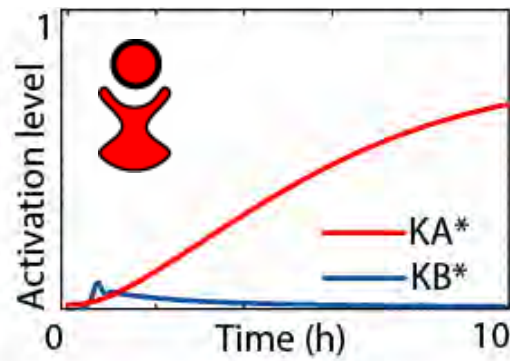
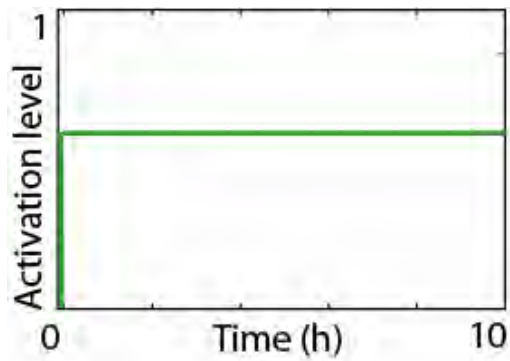


Specificity by kinetic insulation





Simulation results





Conclusions

- Kinetic insulation provides a potential mechanism of pathway specificity.
- Specificity is based solely on the temporal profile of the transmitted signal.
- Multilevel signaling cascades may have evolved to modulate the temporal profile of pathway activity.



Acknowledgements



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